Attempts of the Chinese to Persuade the Ministers to Go to Tientsin-Suspension of Attacks Supplies of Food Come In Casualties and the Destruction of Property. Continued from THE SUN of Dec. 23, 1900.

PEKIN, Tuesday, July 17,-Toward noon to-day there was an attack in the Mongo market which continued for some time, and a British marine was severely wounded at the south stables as a result. The messenger who came yesterday was examined last night by Mr. Pethick, whose patient skill usually succeeds in extracting a certain amount of of even from buckwheat shucks. It seems robable that there is considerable division mong the Chinese themselves. The mesnger was asked by Chinese officials if the foreign Ministers were eating horse meat. and admitted it, but when pressed as to whether they used the sound ones for this purpose, replied that it was only those that "spoiled" which were eaten, meaning probably such as were accidentally wounded by stray bullets, but not the less a very erroneous dietary statement.

The prisoner taken by the French was examined, but he was too frightened to reveal much. He said that he was employed to bury the bodies of the Chinese who were were buried every day. His beat included only the French and perhaps the German legation fighting area and he thought that some three hundred bodies had been buried in this way, all of which were taken outside the Ch'i Hua gate and put into a deep pit. The Chinese had spent several days in making the mines which destroyed the French legation, and lost more than ten of their own men in the explosions.

Of what goes on in other regions on the west of the legations, the prisoner knows nothing, there being no passage across, and really no communication. The Chinese troops were said to be under three different commanders. He thought the Empress Downger and the Emperor had left Pekin. He knows nothing of any foreign troops. He never goes himself to the tea-shops where the current events are spoken of, but being a poor and busy man simply buys a cake on the street and eleeps in a doorway. Every few sentences he reminds the questioner that he is not himself a Boxer of any sort that he is a man with a bitter lot, and has an old Bother over 80 years of age, as nearly all Chinese when reduced to extremities appear

About the middle of the forenoon two of Jung Ia's soldiers came within our lines, who gave some crumbs of information or misinformation adapted to the needs of the hearers. They say that the soldiers now have orders not to fire, but to hold their positions. One of them says that his regiment of 500 men has lost 200 in killed and wounded. Many would desert, but the Boxers outside the city stop them, and they can only get through them by taking their weapons and leaving in bands of thirty or so. They say that between Tientsin and Taku the foreign troops defeated the Chinese. One of the deserters was a bugler, but he did not blow his instrument in such a way as to please the musical taste of his superior officer, who partly chopped off the prisoner's ear by way of criticism, the remnant of the ear being produced for medical treatment. He says that Gen. Nieh committed suicide in consequence of his defeat, but in the official Chinese reports he "fell at the head

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE.

In the course of the morning the messenger Chin was sent back to the Yamen with a reply to the last letter of "Prince Ch'ing and others," of which the following is a summary, The foreign troops, they said, had been in the habit of strolling about the streets and firing rifles as it pleased them. On the 21st of June, a Manchu noble was going to court. when at the eastern gate of the palace he suddenly heard a rifle shot, and the bullet plerced the covering of his cart. This excited the anger of both soldiers and people and led to mutual a is mutual agreement that there is to be no more fighting in future, there may be peace and quiet. East of the Ch'ien Men there are foreign troops who attack from time to time. If they could be controlled and moved from the wall it would be desirable.

To this letter the following reply was returned. The letter of June 19 is recapitulated On the following day the reply says fire was opened at 4 P. M., and was continued until ne 25, when the board was put up on the bridge ordering a suspension of hostilities A return messenger was sent with a reply on another board, but being threatened with rides he returned, and no shot was fired by us. But at midnight the Chinese suddenly opened a heavy fire, and from that time the

These attacks on envoys are declared to be without a parallel in the history of the world. With regard to what is said about the agreement as to constitutes preparations for uttack are of the same nature as open firing. The legations cannot allow gun platforms, earthworks, and rieades to be constructed, even though no helps takes place. The foreign troops cannot be wishdrawn from the city wall because much of the firing has been directed from there. It is difficult for the legations tacks upon them. We never fire except when we see people moving about appar ently preparing to attack, or building bardcarles, &c. The hard way to suppress these attacks would be for the Chinese Governs ment to cut of the supplies of ammanitie A request is made that sellers of ice and fruit may be allowed to come to the border, and dispose of these articles as in time of peace

MINISTER CONCER'S DESPATCH. Late in the afternoon the messenger returned with another latter from the head-quarters of Jung Lu, and several communications to the Ministers. Among the rest was a telegram to Mr. Conger, purporting to come from Wu Ting-fang, which belonged to the telegram asking that the "bearer" should be told tidings. There is some mystery about the business, but Mr. Conger re-

To-day a young French student incau-flously went into the Chinese barriende during the rescrition of hostinties, and was detained by the Chinese and sent as a prisoner to the Tsung-li-Yamen. It was the general make him tell what he knew, and then killed. but these gleony apprehensions were somewhat relieved by the arrival of a note from him saying that he was kindly treated and had enjoyed a good dinner Toward evenha no are sent back, presumptively the wiser for his rash experiment in the prac-

ceitar on outside looking-glasses shall be they will be fired upon.

Chaployed. If this had been practised from During the cessation of hostilities all availa-

the Russian defences on Legation street. It is difficult to understand why the supply A large placard was prepared with Chinese of eggs should continue to be of the most characters threatening that if barricades exiguous description. were built the workmen would be fired on As the work still proceeded in spite of this notice, the international gun was sent over to remonstrate with the Chinese, and this with much rifle firing stopped the labor for the time only. As soon as there was a cessation of hostilities the Chinese soldiers showed a disposition to swarm all over their barricades and into ours, which was a serious embarrassment, as it was undesirable that

hey should examine our defences at close quarters. Over in the Fu seven of them came into a Japanese barricade in this way, when a Chinese non-commissioned officer came out and demanded their return. The Japanese officer replied that he would not kill them, to which the Chinese replied theat-

"Kill them, when they went in of their own accord under a flag of truce?" and remained in a stage posture indifferent to the Japanese rifles until the men had gone back

OUR MARINES SHOT MANY CHINESE. Wednesday, July 18. There were only five rifle shots during the whole night, and for four and twenty hours there has not been a cannon ball or shell sent in to us. Mr. Gamewell, however, is working hard on th countermine ditches at the northwest corner of the British legation, refusing to pay the smallest attention to armistices, truces, of flags of truce until the foreign relieving force reaches us. It is reported that Boxers with arms are freely roaming about everywher in the city. West of the south stables, Chi nese unarmed soldiers climbed up on their barricades fanning themselves and saluting our people who are gazing at them. A shot fired at them by the Russians made them disappear rapidly. A time of truce is, in some respects, more trying in dealing with a Chinese than open attacks. "Open your nouth and he's down your throat.

The return messenger was sent to the Yamen at 10 o'clock, and with him two men. who are despatched in the hope of making purchases to open the way; but not receiving permission they return, for in this case it seems not to be true that "trade follows the flag." The request to the Chinese to keep their men from coming to our barricades s renewed. There are fresh rumors that the Chinese Government has sent for Li Hung Chang. A United States marine came from the wall and reports that they have been at last enabled to bury the dead Chinese soldiers lying for many weeks in the sun, which have rendered sentry work there almost intolerable ever since. He reports that twentyeight bodies were buried west of our barrieade, twenty-three on the east between us and the Germans, and eighteen on the ground below the wall. A Chinese officer says that

killed 300 of his men. FIRST TIDINGS FROM ABROAD. About 2 P. M. an excitement was caused by the announcements that one of our Christians, sent out by the Japanese to Tientsin June 80, had returned, the first word from outside since the siege began. In due time the following account of his experiences was posted on the bulletin board:

the men with feit hats (Americans) have

"The messenger left by the Ch'i Hua gate, proceeding to Tientain via T'ung Chou on boat. He arrived at Tientsin July 5, but was unable to enter the city, as it was surrounded by Chinese troops He worked round the city gates and found a force of Chinese under Gen. Cheng posted north of the railway station cannonading a force of Japanese holding the ground south of the station. On July 9 Gen. Cheng was defeated and the messenger managed to get through the Japanese lines on July 12 and delivered the Japanese Minister's letter to the Japanese General. While in Tientsin he gleaned the following items: 'Gen. Nieh is dead. All the missionaries in Tientsin and outlying stations had left for home. The Taku forts were taken after a two days' attack.' On July 15 the messenger left Tientsin, being escorted by Japanese troops to the Red Bridge and returned to Pekin by road. Prior to his own arrival no news from Pekin had reached Tientsin since the end of June

THE JAPANESE MINISTER'S NEWS.

The notice of the contents of the letter received by the Japanese Minister, Baron Nishi, was posted as follows:

"A mixed division consisting of 24,000 Japanese, 4,000 Russians, 1,200 British, 1,500 Americans, 1,500 French and 300 Germans leaves Tientsin on or about the 20th of July for the relief of Pekin. The foreign settlement has not been taken by the enemy

This bald summary, leaving much to be

desired by way of explanation, was sup-

plemented by minute fragments of other items, such as the suicide of the Governor General, Yu Lu; the occupation of the Taku forts (known long before), and details of Japanese losses in the heavy fighting be tween Tientsin and Taku. Under the cirsumstances of a siege it was not sufprising that the most intense eagerness was felt by every foreigner to know the contents of the messages received and sent, the effect of which might be of such grave import to every one concerned. With this natural thirst for information the American Minister, Mr Conger, fully sympathized and con stantly communicated to his nationals the substance of everything not expressly withheld from the public by agreement, but in this practice he stood quite alone. All others imparted their information either to a select circle only, or, more frequently, allowed it to filter out through the highly absorbent bu

no often wholly unsatisfied atomizer of the eneral Committee. About 4 e'clock in the afternoon a bluebuttoned official came from the Tsung-by outside the main gate of the British legation to see him, an act justly criticised as undignified, especially as the interview came to nothing. The notice posted f this informed the besinged that a Yamen e retary came, sent by Jung Lu in respon

to a suggestion made in a seperate letter to him, that communication would be facili-tated if a responsible official were sent to the legation. He had no special message, but promised to see whether Fehin Gazettes could be procured, and a market established for ice, fruit, eggs, &c , and also to ascertain whether telegrams could be transmitted on behalf of the foreign Ministers to their Governments He mentioned what everyone knew a month ago, that telegraphic comfor a mouth, and pules prompt relief arat the doings of the Boxers, who had caused the whole difficulty between China and the foreign Powers. He reported that nothing

had happened to the Northern Cathedral. Thursday, July 19 - Now that profound peace reigns within our borders, there is no longer a record of war's alarms as here-tofore, and the thoughts of the besieged are turned from shells and builets to eggs and watermelons. Notice has been sent to the the Coinese presed forward and fixed taree Chinese that the following orders have been dwelling houses. The dames drove the issued to the European troops: (1) They are not to fire unless fired upon. (2) Soldiers There were about forty men on guard at the constructing barricades are to be fired upon. time, and four marines were killed at the (3) Armed soldiers leaving their barricades in the neighborhood of the legations will be

the beginning it is thought that many lives ble labor is expended upon strengthening including civilians, thirty or forty persons would have been saved, the courage of all the weak places in the defences. We do not wounded.

the fighters being much greater than their allow the Chinese to build new barricades. caution, which seemed to be deprecated as nor yet to repair old ones without interruptather unbecoming and unprofessional. But from yet we are doing the same thing our-recent bases have been so numerous and selves. This is because they have only to receive officials, &c. Later in the day, be serious as to compel the use of every retire a few rods and they are safe, while but before any progress had been made we are fighting for our lives, and if we neg- toward completing the shed, the same Yamer It was reported during the afternoon that lect our defences while lured by their wily secretary who came yesterday reappeared.

BILLS FOR CHINA TO PAY Friday, July 20 .- There were as yesterday only a few stray shots in the night, and everyone enjoys the unwonted quiet. Mr. Tewksbury, the indefatigable chairman of the Committee, spends a considerable part of his time in struggles to get a market started, but with very moderate succe The soilers of eggs seem to be afraid of being fired upon, but sometimes soldiers bring in a number in their sleeves, all of which, good and bad alike, are sold at the rate of 4 cents, Mexican, each, and are paid for at the provision stand set up at a market, in chits of promises to pay, which appear to be under the control of the manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. This seems to be a new rôle even for that extanve and benevolent institution, especially is there is a general understanding that the hits will never need to be cashed, but will have to be paid for by the paternal and now deeply in lebted Chinese Government.

There is much discussion as to the reason the overwhelming preponderance of Japanese in the relief force said to be see o start. Many think it as good as certain hat Russia has secretly encouraged the binese to fement the Boxer disturbances oping that they would clear out foreign nissionaries from the northern part of China which the Russians are supposed to have marked as their peculiar preserve. They may have whispered to the Chingse: "We do not tolerate these propagandists in our country; why should you do so in yours?" To others this appears as mere bottled moon shine, especially as the Russians have been in many respects as heavy losers as other nationalities, their bank, their legation, their ecclesiastical headquarters, and their cemetery having suffered in the same way as all the rest

STONE CANNON BALLS UNEARTHED There is a deep trench dug in the northern part of the Han Lin yards within our lines to prevent mining and a sudden attack by the Chinese. Here the workmen have struck what seems to be a quarry of soft stone shaped like cannon balls, for which it is probable they may have been intended They are of miscellaneous sizes, and appear to have been prepared by patient rubbing on a large stone, the grooves of which ar plainly to be seen. They are found far be low the roots of very old trees, and are met with in immense numbers. Every one is carrying off specimens, and the supply is unexhausted. No one is able to tell the age of the present Han Lin courts as now used. but it cannot be ancient measured on a Chinese scale of chronology. The countermining ditch behind the students' quarters has gone down to the foundation of the building and though the space is limited, it is thought best to keep on, as the risk of a mine

at that point is great. Now that the firing has ceased, there eisure to look about, and see the results of previous attacks. The German legation appears to have suffered more than other buildings, except the Hotel de Pekin; the house of Mr. Cordes, the interpreter, is smashed to small pieces in places: some of the shells made a hole as large as a hat going in, and coming out left one the size of a peck measure. In one of the upper rooms everything 's knocked to slivers, a bureau in fragments, but the mirror uninjured. Shells from three directions have been falling there incessantly. Some of the roofs are merely galvanized iron, which is unadopted for a bomp-proof. The portico of one dwelling is in imminen danger of falling, and another shell would bring it down. Yet despite the great number of shells no one seems to have been killed by them, but all by bullets. Of the fifty German soldiers, ten have been killed, thirteen seriously wounded, and eight others slightly. The new club building nearby is not much damaged. The old one was

THE EMPEROR'S TUTOR SUPPERS Mr. Chamot, the manager of the Hotel de

Pekin opposite, says that the Chinese are hard at work on their mines in his vicinity. and that they can be distinctly heard at it. He has laboriously countermined the main drain under Legation street in front of his place for a long distance and is prepared t explode a mine with acetylene. He thinks that the defenders of his hotel fortress will never be driven from it, and it is evidently by far the strongest place within the lines.

At present they are daily employed in grind-ing grain for 1,662 Roman Catholic Christians in the Fu, and also make bread for many of the marines. Many animals are employed both day and night in the milling process, and it is said that some of the mules were the property of Heu T'ung, the tutor of the Emperor, whose home is near by. He has long been known as a pronounced hater of for-Legation street was metalled and made into a respectable thoroughfare the old gentleman was so exasperated that he never would leave his house by the front door but always by the rear entrance, and he had the brick drain by the side of the street covered up to resemble he ancient regime as much as possible. In the general ruin of the conflagrations hi house was destroyed with the rest. The upper story of the hotel is an even more com plete and all-around wreck than the German

HOTEL DE PEKIN AS A FORT.

The Chinese flags and incricades seem to be but a few rods distant from either of then In the hotel we are told that a record of the shot and shells admitted to their compound has been carefully kept, and that on the day of largest receipts there were 124, a total of 487 in all thus far. The upstairs bedroom are knocked into dust and splinters and are

Throughout all the shelling the grinding of grain for the food of the garrison went of was carried on being low and not easily hit A yast amount of work has been done in the every one. There are usually as many a seven different Bags Bying from the from ment to the proprietor's wife, also a small banish, Irish and Swiss bunner, the whole making a most conspicuous target defianti) flaunted in the face of the enemy to the ver end. Chamot's cart, which was in perpetua motion on a limited state, was also decorated with a French flag, but seemed to have a charmed immunity from being struck. out to banks of the canal to bury the numerous dead horses which have long been obtrusively objectionable, returning with several baskets

full of earnon bails of assorted sizes to the number of perhaps forty The French legition has been destroyed to a large extent by the great fires following huge brea-hes were made in the walls, when French rapidly back to their present position single loophoie. A shell came into the chapel over the figure of the Virgin, and the opening A separate place on the bulletin boards is new reserved for "Military Notices," one of which, issued fo-day, orders that loopholes in the exceed two in number. If there is the kept closed with a brick when not in actual use, and that to ascertain what is going on outside looking-glasses shall be they will be fired upon.

In the relighborhood of the legations will be over the figure of the virgin, and the opening has been utilized as a loophole, albeit not very accessible. The barricades strike one as being utterly inadequate and scarcely worthy of the name. If the Treach were to retire, the next defence would be Charnot's inspecting the pregnable reside. It is reported that nine pregnable reside. of the French marines bave been killed and,

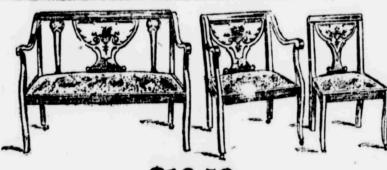
> THE TSUNG-11 YAMEN BEARD FROM. In the afternoon a mai-shed was put up outside the front gate of the British legatio bringing seven letters from the Yamen for

Brooklun Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Furniture Co.

In the way of Parlor Suits our stock stands supreme We have them in every style, from the 3-piece Suit at \$13.50 (here shown) to the elaborate Gold or Turkish Suit at \$450.00: but one grade and that the best, and upon the closest inspection you will find that Our Prices are the Lowest.



This is a very neat Suit. The frames are highly polished, Mahogany inlaid-and it is upholstered with best grade Satin Damask. This Suit is equal to the finest made and it is a great bargain.



\$90.00.

Here is a strictly high-grade Turkish Library Suit, covered with the best hand-buffed leather; all hair upholstery. The regular price of this Suit is \$150.00 and is offered at the above low figure for a few days

····· NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SPECIAL CREDIT.

## Brooklyn Furniture Co.

I.....

Furniture, Carpets, House Furnishings, 559 to 571 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

five Ministers, the first communication from that source since the siege began. Mr. orger had a telegram returned which he ad sent in with the hope that it might be forwarded, but the Yamen objected that f sent for one Minister, the same must be

M. Pichon, the French Minister, had telegram in cipher from Paris without date. but which cannot be later than Bastile Day July 14, when honors are conferred) notify-

us yesterday they may not do so at all unt the arrival of the relieving force. More eggs are now to be had, but they ar so few that they are sold only for the women and the children, and when the scarcity

is extreme, a certificate of illness is required.

The messenger who went out yesterday says that the soldiers affirm that between 3,000 and 4,000 of their men have been killed by us, and that on the night when the French legation was attacked there were twenty ing him of the bestowal of the cross of the carts carrying away dead bodies. There are Grand Legion of Honor, and of the occupation | said to be three foreign guns mounted over

Mewark Advertisements.

Mewark Advertisements. NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.





## January Clearing

in Every One of Our 100 Stores

As it will be the Last Winter Clearance in our present building, we shall make it memorable for variety and richness of offerings and the sacrifice of values.

ALSO First presentation of the Advance (1901) Numbers of Dry

Goods, Embroideries, Linens and Undermuslins.

CLOSED TO-MORROW NIGHT AND ALL DAY TUESDAY

Goods delivered in Greater New York and at New Jersey Railroad

HAHNE & CO., Newark Boxers and converts to be equally the children of the State were issued with the hope of removing the old feud between people and converts and extreme kindness was

shown to the strangers from afar. "But these people knew no gratitude and ncreased their pressure. A despatch was yesterday sent by Du Chaylard, Doyen of the Consular body at Tientsin, calling on us to deliver up the Taku forts into their

the proof the first better model to the proof the proof

HENRY CHADWICK'S JUBILEE. The Fifty Years of Work in Journalism of the

Father of Baseball. The veteran writer on field sports, Henry Chadwick, so familiarly known as the father of baseball, completes his fiftieth year as a journalist this month of December, 1900, it being also the seventy-seventh year of his